THE YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, MOSDAY, OCTOBER OF 1819

## FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

ANTICIPATED CRISIS-MILITARY CONCENTRA-TION-THE MEETING ON THE 26TH-STRIKES INCREASING.

PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 23, 1869. The military are collecting in Parisan view of the threatened irregular meeting of the Corps Legislatif on the 26th inst. Yesterday the Marshals who were present in Paris had a reunion. The Orleanists are active. M. Rouher is likely to enter the Cabinet. None of the deputies will go to the Chamber on the 26th inst. Strikes are spreading among all classes. NO REVIEW ON THE 26TH-THE IMPERIAL MAN-IFESTO-FATHER HYACINTHE DISPOSSESSED.

PARIS, Oct. 24, 1869. It has been decided that no military review will be held on Tuesday, the 26th inst. An Imperial manifesto is expected to appear to-morrow. Many rumors prevail as to its contents, but nothing is positively known. Some journals assert the Government is making enormous military preparations to prevent any public disturbance on Tuesday next.

Père Hyacinthe, not having returned to his convent as ordered by his superiors, has been dispossessed of all his charges.

SPAIN.

NOTABLE ARRESTS—THE THRONE—GEN. PRIM VERSUS THE GEUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Madrid, Saturday, Oct. 23, 1869. The Bishop of Alhama and several Protestants have been arrested at Granada. Señor Albaida, suspected of implication in the recent insurrection, has been arrested by the authorities and taken to Valentia for trial. The Spanish Cabinet is divided on the subject of the candidate for the throne.

MADRID, Oct. 24, 1869. In the Cortes, yesterday, Gen. Prim said that if the Œcumenical Council should adopt decisions hostile in their operation to the Spanish Constitution, they would be treated by the Government as null and void.

GREAT BRITAIN. '

THE IRISH QUESTION—THREATENED SUSPENSION OF A FENIAN AMNESTY MEETING.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 23, 1869. The recent reply of Mr. Gladstone to the President of the Limerick (Ireland) Amnesty Association, on the subject of the course of the Government toward the imprisoned Fenians, has caused considerable discussion. The London Amnesty Association has protested against the sentiments of the Premier. A Committee appointed by this body had arranged for a monster open-air demonstration on Sunday; but the meeting is likely to be indefinitely postponed, as the Government would suppress it if attempted. HETRODOXY-LORD DERBY'S DEATH-THE HA-VANA CABLE.

The London Standard protests against the election of the Rev. Frederick Temple as Bishop of Excter, on account of his "suspicious hetrodoxy." Earl Derby died this morning.

One length of the submarine cable, designed to connect Havana with the Island of Jamaica, has been completed.

MONSTER DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON FAVOR-ING THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

LONDON, Oct. 24, 1869. An immense demonstration in favor of amnesty to the Fenians was made to-day. Large processions formed in various parts of the city, and, headed by bands of music, and bearing flags and banners inscribed with significant mottees, marched to Hyde Park. Several thousand women, wearing green badges and scarfs, walked in the procession. At Hyde Park during the afternoon a monster mass meeting was held, at which it is estimated 50,000 persons were present. The American flag was hoisted, and was loudly cheered. Mr. Bradlaugh and others addressed the people, and the remarks of some of the speakers were of a highly inflammatory character. Resolutions demanding amnesty for the Fenians were adopted by acclamation, after which the meeting ended, and the people quietly retired from the Park. The proceedings throughout the day were orderly. Great precautions had been taken by the Government. The reserves of police were all on duty, and the troops were assembled at their barracks, but their intervention was not required.

EGYPT.

THE GREAT CANAL PROGRAMME-THE EMPRESS. ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, Oct. 23, 1869.

The programme of ceremonies on the completion of the Suez Canal is as follows: The fetes will begin at Port Said on the 16th of November. The vessels forming the fleet will proceed to Ismailia on the next day and remain there till the 18th, and will go' through to Suez on the 19th, where the proceedings will be ended on the following day. The Empress Eugenie has arrived at Cairo.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION. THE STEAMER LILIAN DETAINED BY BRITISH AUTHORITIES, BUT RELEASED.

It seems that there were difficulties of some kind connected with the expedition which sailed from Cedar Keys. The vessel on which the expeditionary force was embarked, the Lilian, while about entering the port of Nassau, with the flag of the Cuban Republic displayed from her mast-head, was seized by H. B. M. steamer Lapwing, and carried into the capital of the Bahamas. This was on last Saturdaya week ago. The Eagle reports that at the moment of sailing thence for New-York the Lilian was about ready to leave for the Cuban coast. The Attorney-General of the British Government at Nassau de cided that there was no ground for detaining the vessel, and that she had been improperly seized. THE HORNET CASE-THE RE-ENFORCEMENTS.

HAVANA, Oct. 24 .- The action of the United States Government in the case of the Hornet gives great satisfaction here. The newly-arrived troops leave . for the seat of war without delay. Much sickness. continues to prevail in the eastern end of the island. GEN. BONICHE.

Gen. Boniche, the hero of the defense of Las Tunas has recovered from his wounds, and taken the field again in the Central Department. Two parties of rebels, numbering 50 men in all, have presented themselves to the Spanish authorities in that Deparment for pardon.

LIEUT.-GEN. PIERRAD AND THE PATRIOTS-NEW UPRISING IN COLON-QUARREL BE-TWEEN THE BISHOP AND GEN. DE RODAS. HAVANA, Oct. 16 .- There is a rumor, apparently

well founded, to the effect that Gen. Pierrad, the chief of the Republican revolutionary movement in Spain, has offered his services to the Caban insurgents. All the jurisdiction of Colon is reported to be in a state of rebellion. A fight has recently taken place in the ingenio Colmina, where, according to report, a good number were killed on both sides. This sugar estate, six leagues from Colon, which would indicate that the rebellion is advancing.

The Bishop of Havana has quarreled with the Captain-General. A few days ago he was annoyed by the authorities with respect to certain moneys which came into the Bishop's Court, there being a regular tribunal sitting in the palace of His Reverence, which settles all questions of wills, testaments, be quests, administrations, &c. The Bishop's returns were not forthcoming, and hence the dispute. The old prelate, who had been free to do as he pleased under Dulce, became incensed, and preached a sermon, in which he severely criticised the conduct of Gen. De Rodus and his administration. There is a scandal about the fund of \$130,000 which the Bishop carried off to Spain when banished by Lersundi, a sum left by a widow lady for the funding of a charity, and about which her heirs have been clamoring at the Bishop's heels, both here and at home.

THE SLOOP-OF-WAR CUBA.

appropriate honors. All the officers and marines belonging to the ship went out in procession, the banner of the Republic preceding them, and it is said that some of the ladies of Wilmington sent laurels and flowers to the

SOUTH AMERICA.

EARTHQUAKE AND PANIC-THE VOLCANO OF SAN JOSE-THE EXPECTED TIDAL WAVE-IN-

CREASED ALARM. VALPARAISO, Sept. 17 .- Contrary to expectation the bill appropriating \$20,000 for the expenses of the Bishops at the Œcumenical Council has passed, and after a great banquet at the Capital the Bishops have sailed. The copper trade is depressed in consequence of the condition of the English market, but considerable exports of wheat are made. Touching our one great topic of earthquake we have some interesting facts from a gentleman who lately arrived from the vicinity of the San Jose volcano. The crater of this volcane, which has been extinct ever since the year 1865, and which, according to Pissis, rises to the hight of 5,532 metres above the level of the sea, is on the loftiest peak of the chain which closes the basin of the river called Del Volcan, the first large affluent of the Maipo. Fifteen days ago subterranean noises began to be heard about the place, like the muttering of distant thunder or the rumbling produced by a loaded railway train passing over a bridge. Some of the shocks were strong enough to compel men to quit their work on account of showers of stones. At other times they were threatened by huge avalanches of snow and fragments of rock, which, rolling down the mountain side, added to the loudness of the subterranean noises and filled the air with dust. This state of things continued for the space of four days, when an eruption from the volcano restored quiet, with no other ac-cident than the death of a boy who in crossing the narrow bridge which spans the River Del Volcan was surprised by a shock, at which his horse, taking fright, sprang into the river. where both perished. When the volcano began to smoke, the country people recovered their composure. "Don't be afraid, Sir," said the peons, "the furnace is burning." So, without having read the Cosmos, they repeated, in their own familiar speech, the oft-quoted remark of Humboldt in reference to earthquakes: "Active volcanoes are safety-valves for places lying in their neighborhood.

Lima, Sept. 27.-Earthquakes are still reported from the Southern provinces, but none so severe as those of the 20th and 24th ult. People are still leaving the cities and preparing for Falb's catastrophe. Goods are being removed by way of precantion from the Eustom-House at Callao to Lima, and at Arica everything is being sent to Tacua to be safe from the expected tidal wave. The universal alarm is on the increase, entirely upsetting business and causing the utmost uneasiness.

THE ELECTIONS IN COLOMBIA

PANAMA, Oct. 14.-In my last letter I informed you that the elections for President of the Repubic were in progress, and that the States of Panama, Condinamarca and Boyaca had declared for Salgar. Intelligence has since been received to the effect that the votes of three more States have passed the necessary scrutiny prescribed by law. Of these three States, two, Magdalena and Santander, have gone in favor of Salgar, while only one State, Boilvar, has voted for Mesquera. Salgar is thus assured of election, having five out of the six States that have already voted, and should Mosquera obtain the votes of the three remaining States, the result of the election will not be thereby affected. In Bogota it is not thought that a civil war will succeed the elections, but it is credibly asserted here that Mosquera contemplates an invasion of the country in the event of an unfavorable result of the elections. Before he can carry out any such plan, however, it will be necessary for him to be assured of sufficient support by the rising of two or more States in his favor.

THE GREAT PERUVIAN CASE. telligence has since been received to the effect that the

THE GREAT PERUVIAN CASE. LIMA, Sept. 27 .- The great Dreyfus loan ques tion is not yet decided. On the 16th inst, the counsel for the house of Dreyles and those of the national capitalthe house of Dreyfus and those of the national capital-its commenced pleading before the Supreme Court. The three Judges who were called upon to decide the ques-tion of jurisdiction did not agree, two being in favor of deciding for the jurisdiction of the Court, and one taking the Government view, denying the Court's jurisdiction altogether. Public opinion is against the Government, and in favor of not curtailing the powers of the Court. The Legislative Commission is also discussing the ques-tion of the legislity of the loan contract and the Board appointed to make a report on the constitutionality or appelated to make a report on the constitutionality of otherwise of the loan, have sent it in.

CENTRAL-AMERICA.

HONDURAS. It is proposed to raise a loan in England for E0.000.000 to complete the Honduras Interocennic Railroad. pleted in two years.

NICAURAGUA. President Guzman has left the capital for Massya, to take command of the army operating against the rebeis. Señor Pedro I. Chamorro takes charge of the Executive during the absence of the President. An armistice between the Government forces and those of the rebels was established on the 16th uit, and would end

The work of grading the Costa Rica Railroad commenced on the 25th of August at Linson Bay. The exports of coffee for the six months ending June 30, 1869, amount to no less than 105,487 bacs, or 177,501 quantals.

CHINA. BROWNE, BURLINGAME, AND HART - THE CHINESE DISINGENUOUS AND ILLIBERAL-THE MISSIONARIES IN FAVOR OF THE

BROWNE THEORY. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—Robert Hart, Inpector-General of the Imperial Maritime Customs at Pekin, writes that J. Ross Browne's addresses to the British and American merchants at Shanghai (leaving aside what he said about Mr. Burlingame) are reasonable and truthful matters of fact, and to the point. While he disapproves of coercion he admits the freatles ought to be enforced, though there is great difficulty in determin ing how far even that would be available and justifiable. Mr. Burlingame's policy does not seem to be working art. Barningame's policy does not seem to be working satisfactorily. Mr. Hart says the Foreign Office is be-coming more illiberal every day, and he has not ceased to warn Mr. Burlingame how far the Chinese are from making good his words. The British missionaries at Pekin have protested against Sir Rutherford Alcock's ions for a restriction of missionary private fleges. The American missionaries cordially indorsed the course pursued by Mr. Browne, who they say was an earnest advocate of their cause.

VENEZUELA.

CARACCAS, Oct. 7 .- Gen. Monagas, with 4,000 nen, four steamers and several sailing vessels, left on the 2d inst. to operate against Gen. Pulgar, at Maracaibe There was an earthquake on the 3d inst., at Laguayra. No damage is reported.

HAYTI.

ANOTHER NAVAL FIGHT-THE SIEGE OF JACKEL. PORT-AU-PRINCE, Oct. 9 .- Salnave's war steamers sailed recently with provisions for Cape Haytien, which is besieged by the rebels. While on the way they met the rebel steamers Quaker City and Florida. A sharp fight ensued, the details of which have not yet been received. Both sides claim the victory. The reports are so contradictory that it is impossible to state the result of the conflict. Gen. Chevalier, Sainave's Secretary of War, had commenced the siege of Jacmel. The rebels were confident of their ability to hold the town.

CURACOA.

PORTO RICO.

HAVANA, Oct. 24 .- Dates from Curacoa to the 9th mst. are at hand. Many refugees from Venezuela and San Domingo had arrived there. No further shocks of earthquake had been experienced in the island.

SAN JUAN, Oct. 18 .- According to the new tariff all agricultural implements are admitted free.

There are no cases of yellow fever or cholera in the island. KINGSTON, Oct. 9 .- The Government demands

security for costs in the action brought by the owner of the schooner La Have for damages on account of her scizure. The came crop promises an abundant yield.

RESCUE OF A PRISONER IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.-The notorious Jim Haggerty was brought up to Court this morning for a decision of the case whether the pardon of the Governor, operative by his violating its conditions and retarning to the State. Haggerty was put in the prison van to be re-tarned to jell, but on reaching Chestinutst, was sur-rounded by its friends, who took him out of custedy, and One of the crew of the Cuba or Hornet havdied at Wilmington, was interred the other day with

affair caused great excitement.

## THE EARL OF DERBY.

After lingering for several weeks between life and death, subject to alarming fits of unconsciousness, the renowned Tory statesman, sometimes called the Rupert and sometimes the Hotspur of English debate, has passed from earth in the 71st year of his age. Lord Derby, as a man of positive individuality and decided will, cannot have left the intellectual arena of English politics without bequeathing a marked influence for good or ill to the aristocracy with whom he labored and sympathized. It is to be regretted that the effect of his life and work has been to degmatize and make obstinate the opposition which the English peerage have always made to the popular will, and that in his last effort against the success of the bill for disestablishing the English Church, he appeared as an implacable foe to Liberal measures for the reform of British oppression in Ireland. Lord Derby was a scholar and author of ability, as well as a statesman of versatility and energy, and presents in politics that unsympathetic combination of accomplishments of which Disraell is not the only other noted example. To Derby not less than Disraeli government was a science of forces in which prejudices were to be weighed, a game of chess in which the values of the pieces were arbitrary and never varying, or a probem of conservatism in which the morals were never to be scrupulously counted when opposed to force. Like Disraeli, the ex-leader of the Tory Peers valued literature probably; as he valued politics, with the same stoical appreciation of power, and the same ab-sence of saving belief in the progressive genius and sym-pathy of the time. Lord Derby was one of a class who believed in an aristocracy of mind, and body, and possession, and who, if willing to admit that the world's improvement tends to the gradual wearing away and reshaping of the most absolute societies, imagine that such an end is hardly to be attained in less than a Darwinian age for the changing of a species. Allowing for such exaggeration as we may form on this side of the water as respects the illiberality of the aristocratic character allowing, also, for the social qualities and bounties of many of the English nobles, and for whatever part of their conservatism may be useful to the existing false condition of the English constitutional fabric, the world will still fail to see in the great Tory representative an actual benefactor of his nation, or any other than a man of great merit on the side of negation. Lord Derby was fond of horses, literature, society, and the languages, and beyond all this passed his life, sometimes as a common sailor, sometimes as the mate, and again as captain or pilot upon the ocean of debate, and in the storms of State. His version of the Iliad, published in 1865, when he was 66 years old, was remarkable, and even after so many attempts to do justice to the great blind democrat, the translation of Homer by so good a Greek and so decided an aristocrat as Derby was a refresh-ment to scholars. It may be said that the Earl was born into the business of nobility, and that in Parliament and Government he was a Conservative by nature, not without good bearings, but never committed against his caste. His course on the question of West India Emancipation was honorable to his head and heart, and his measure for national education in Ireland, and his conduct at times in relation to reform, though welcome in their day, will never give the impression that he was a truly initiative and progressive statesman Edward Geoffrey Stanley, fourteenth Earl of Derby, as born at Knowsley Park, Lancashire, on the 29th of

Christ Church, distinguishing himself at coflege by his classical attainments, and gaining in 1819 the prize for Latin verse, the subject being "Syracuse," Immediately after attaining his majority be entered political life, having been returned to Parliament for Stockbridge in 1820. It was not, however, till four years after his first election to the House of Commons that he ventured to address that body; but his maiden speech stamped him at once as an orator of no ordinary powers, its effort eliciting a warm culogium from that fine scholar, Sir James Mackintosh, then one of the most distinguished members of the House. The second speech, delivered in opposition to a measure of the celebrated economist, Joseph Hume, proposing certain reforms in the Irish Church Establishment was equally felicitous, and following it up by several others of like ability, he soon estabished his fame as one of the most accomplished and effective debaters in the British Legislature. His great powers, and the brilliant success he had achieved as parliamentary orator, combined with his high rank, soon won him the post of Under Secretary for the Colonies in the Administration of Lord Goderich. This position did not afford much scope for the exercise of his extraordinary talents; but he turned it to good account in familiarizing himself with the routine work of the Executive Government. In 1800 he became Chief Secretary for Ireland, and it is from this period that his fame as a statesman dates. Ireland was at that time in a highly excited state. Only the year before the great measure of Catholic emancipation had been carried; and Daniel O'Connell, then in the zenith of his fame, had just taken his seat in the House of Commons, flushed with victory, and bent upon accomplishing, if possible, a repeal of the Union. The new Secretary found himself confronted by difficulties of the most threatening character; but, according to the principles and policy which then prevailed in the government of Ireland, he proved fully equal to the occasion. He opposed O'Connell's repeal agitation with all his might, the encounters between him and the great Irish orator in the House of Commons, night after night, being often of the most exhausting character; but while he thus showed himself not afraid to offend the national party, of which his distinguished adversary was the idolized leader, he, at the same time, brought forward and succeeded in carrying several measures calculated to give effect to the Catholic Emancipation scheme, while, at the risk of giving mortal offense to the Protestant part of the population of Ireland, he did not hesitate at suppressing the Orange odges. In the terrible struggle which preceded the passing of the first Parliamentary Reform bill, Mr. Stanley took an active and prominent part, his genius for debate shining forth with dazzling brilliancy in those desperate encounters between the advocates of the measure and its opponents which marked the progress of the bill. Let it be recorded to his honor that in this battle, although a member of one of the oldest patrician families of England, the heir not only of a great name, but of intensely aristocratic traditions, he fought on the side of popular liberty. But he did not allow the excitement of the Reform movement to distract his attention from his proper work as Secretary for Ireland, and he signalized his administration by two bold measures-one for National Education in that part of the Kingdom, and another relative to the Irish Church Temporalities, which resulted in ten bishopries being abolished. The grievance of Church rates was also removed, and a graduated

March, 1799, and received his education at Eton and

ax upon benefices and bishoprics substituted. But another work was before Mr. Stanley, the accomplishment of which must be regarded as constituting by far his best title to an enduring fame. In 1833 he became Secretary of State for the Colonies, as the successor of Lord Gienelg. The question of the emancipation of the slaves in the British West Indies was then agitating the public mind and exercising the national conscience to an extraordinary degree. The anti-Slavery labors of men like Buxton and Clarkson, and the captivating and effective eloquence of Wilberforce had prepared the way for the performance of a great act of justice on the part of England toward the cruelly oppressed children of Africa in her colonial possessions; and it fell to Mr. Stanley's lot, as Colonial Minister, to

mined opposition. From this time forward he became the recognized chief of the Tory party, acting sometimes in the "cold shade of opposition," at other times holding the reins of power as Premier, but steadily resisting throughout the party of progress, and yielding only when compelled to do so in obedience to a power he could neither restrain or control. After receding in 1834 from the Grey ministry on the ground above stated, he remained in opposition for seven years, at the expiration of which time he accepted office untersire Robert Peel as Minister for the Goldies, social to the Upper He of the Colonial seals till september, they are not of the Colonial seals till september, they are not of Stanley of Belleverstand. Stanley for the Colonial seals they are not of Stanley of Stanley of Belleverstand of Early Received the Wishdrawal of Lord Stanley from the Cabinet, and he became the leader in the Lords of the Protectionists, Lord George Bentinck and Mr. Disraell discharging a similar duty in the House of Commons. In 1835, on the death of his father he succeeded to the caridom, and in 1852, on the resignation of Lord John Russell as Premier, he was called upon by the Queen, for the first time, to form a government, which he did. But he held the rolas of power for only ten months, having found the rolas of power for only ten months, having found the rolas of power for only ten months, having found the rolas of Commons. The total of the standard the rolas of Commons of Chancery Ecform, which have proved of such signal benefit to the English people, and in forming that alliance between England and France, from which such important results to the contrive have a bready flowed. In 1858, upon the resignation of the Palmerston Ministry, he again became First Lord of the Treasury; but his government having been beaten in the House of Commons on a measure of Farliamentlary Reform brought forward by them, he dissolved Parliament, and appealed to more opposed to him hash the document of Parliament him to the country, only to find the new Human of Parliament having been beaten in the House of Commons on a measure of Farliament has a brought about principally through his avowed determination to restore the Corn laws, so this time it was hastened by his apparent sympathy with Austria on the Hallan question. Again, however, he signalized his difference was a construction of the Ru

THE EARTHQUAKE.

SEVERE SHOCKS FELT IN NEW-BRUNSWICK AND

NOVA SCOTIA-THE DAMAGE SLIGHT. St. John, N. B., Oct. 22.-At 5:45 o'clock, this morning a severe shock of earthquake was felt here, pre-ceded by a rumbling noise and vibrations. It lasted about twenty seconds. Houses shook violently, every-body awakened, and many rushed from their houses in alarm, but no material damage was done. In other parts and St. Andrews—the shocks appear to have been more severe, throwing down chimneys and cracking walls of houses. Similar shocks were felt in Halifax, Annapolis

THE MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 24.-The annual Fair of the Maryland State Agricultural Society, suspended for the Maryland State Agricultural Society, suspended for several years, will be again opened on Tuesday next, and will be reinaugurated by a grand parade of the Maryland National Guard, consisting of nine regiments of infantry, several of cavalry, and two batteries of artiliery, with Gov. Bowie and staff. A committee will leave here tomorrow for Washington to invite President Grant and his Cabinet to visit the Fair. The grounds adjoining the city are in fine order, and from the large number of critics made in every department, the exhibition will be very fine. There will be trotting each day.

THE REVENUE FRAUDS IN RICHMOND, VA. RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 23.—The examination of the persons charged with circulating counterfeit tobacco tamps was continued to-day. It was shown that two of stamps was continued to day. It was saw that two of the party, a few weeks since, were in New-York, with \$8,000, furnished from Richmond, to buy counterfeit stamps. Roche and Bannasche, the two principal men, were to-day committed to jail. Efforts are being made to get them before Judge Underwood on a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground of excessive ball being required.

VERDICT IN THE BROOKS CASE. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—Shortly before 10 o'clock this morning, the jury in the Brooks case rendered

a verdiet of guilty against Morrow and Dougherty. Neil McLaughlin has been held in \$20,000 to answer the same charge. Morrow and Dougherty were kept under a strong guard all night, for fear of being rescued, and after daylight reconveyed to prison. MUTINY AND DESERTION OF BRITISH SAILORS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23 .- Sixteen sailors of Her Majesty's ship Charybdis, while at Victoria, went ashore with the launch on the 20th of October, under command of a midshipman. Twelve of the men mutinied and overpowered the officer and four other sailors, and rowed to the port of Dungeness, in Washington Territory, ACCESSIONS TO THE JAPANESE COLONY.

SIN FRANCISCO, Oct. 24.—Thirteen Japanese arrived here by the steamship America to join the colony in Eldorado County. Many more are expected by the next steamer. One of the most experienced agricultu-rists of Japan also arrived, bringing with him 4,600 chest-nut trees and a bushel of chestnut seed for sale and dis-

ANOTHER STAGE COACH ROBBED BY HIGH-WAYMEN. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23 .- Highwaymen stopped

the Los Angeles stage yesterday near that city, and robbed the express and passengers of a large amount. The mail, which contained several hundred thousand dollars in greenbacks, was untouched. THE SYRACUSE "GIANT"-IS IT A HOAX

of England toward the cruelly oppressed children of the first in her colonial possessions; and it fell to Mr. Stanley's lot, as Colonial Minister, to introduce in the House of Commons a measure for the abolition of negro slavery in the British dominions. The measure encountered, of course, violent opposition from the West India interest; but entering with characteristic ardor upon its advocacy, he excelled himself in the oratorical encounters he was called upon to sustain in that House, during the progress of the measure, his great powers never appearing to greater advantage, nor commanding so profound an homage from both friends and foce, as when he put them homage from both friends and foce, as when he put them the complete emancipation of the slaves after a short term of years, awarding the planters at the same time a compensation of twenty millions sterling for the loss of their human chattels.

With the passage of the Emancipation bill the most stirring and the most distinguished period of the late Lord Derby's career same to a close. Just about this time the land gained in the omancipation question, the land gained in the most determined with an employ wagon, the land gained in the discovered that the "discovered that within the received the where the excellent has aloned and commenced diagger left the spot and commenced the well and the complete emancipation of the same time a compensation of twenty millions sterling for the loss of their human chartes.

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## WASHINGTON.

THE CASE OF GEN. BUTTERFIELD-HE DENIES THE CHARGES AND DEMANDS AN INVESTI-GATION-GEN. SPINNER'S REPORT-LARGE INCREASE OF REVENUE-MR. WELLS ON THE PUBLIC DEBT-THE REMOVAL OF OFFICE HOLDERS IN TEXAS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1869. The case of Gen. Butterfield, Assistant Treasurer at New-York, has taken a turn, and further information has satisfied the Government that Gen. Butterfield had not been indicted, as it was generally believed here he had been until Saturday night. The decision to remove him from office unless he resigned, therefore, effected under a misapprehension, has been reconsidered, so far as to give time for a proper investigation, which he seeks. The fact, however, that he is held under suspicion by the business public of New-York, and that the full confidence necessary for the proper administration of the high office is now lacking, will, it is believed, soon effect a change in the office, whether the charges against him are sustained or not. Secretary Boutwell yesterday received from Gen. Butterfield a concise and emphatic denial of the charges of Gould and his ring, he asks that a full investigation be made at once by the proper officers of the Government. This investigation will be granted, and in the meantime Gen. Butterfield will remain at the head of the Sub-Treasury. In this connection it may be stated that almost the firstaction of Congress, after it assembles here in December, will be an effort for the appointment of a Special Committee of both Houses to investigate the causes and results of the late Wall-st. trouble, with power to send for persons and papers, and to suggest, in the opinion of the Committee, what legislative action is necessary to provide against a recurrence of such infamous proceedings. Gen. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, is busy

in the preparation of his annual report, and hopes to have it ready for submission to the Secretary of the Treasury before he leaves for his home to vote at the approaching election in New-York. The report will be very voluminous, and will exhibit fully everything pertaining to the receipts and expenditures of the Government. The following statement of receipts and disbursements of the Government for the six months, be ginning April 1 and ending Sept. 30, 1869, as compared with the same period during the year 1868, is taken from the report, and shows a most gratifying result of the workings of the new administration.

RECEIPTS. \$3,191,724 25
Increase of Army receipts. \$3,191,724 25
Increase of Army receipts. 1,728,352 42
Increase of Miscellaneous receipts. 14,885,675 64 

Total decrease for the six months, be-low those for the same time last yr. \$35,501,014 59

The above shows an actual increase of revenue to the overnment of \$56,034,96760 in the six months mentioned. The balance of currency in the Treasury on the 22d, as stated in these dispatches, being a little less than \$5,000,000, and the receipts of currency through the Internal Revenue for the next month not being expected to amount to more than the current expenditures, it is thought will require the continued sale of an equal amount of gold with the amount of bonds to be purchased in November, as has been the course of the Department during the

Gen. Butler and his nephew, George Butler, arrived

here yesterday, the latter seeking a foreign Con-Ex-President Johnson, according to report, is again to visit Washington before the meeting of The New-York Republican Association of this city, held

a meeting last night. There was an attendance of over a hundred members, and fifty new members were elected. The committee appointed at the last meeting, reported that they were busy canvassing the departments, and would see to it that every citizen of New York, residing here temporarily, would go home to vote next month.

The New-Jersey Republican Association meets tomorrow. Arrangements have been made to furnish round-trip railway tickets to voters from that State, at greatly reduced rates, viz.: New-York, \$10 70; Philadelphia, \$6 60.

At a meeting last evening, of the citizens of Wisconsi resident in Washington, the Wisconsin Republican Asso-ciation was organized, and the following permanent officers elected : President, H. D. Barron, Vice-Presidents, Bradford Rixford and J. H. Hersey, Secretary, Capt. Perkins, Treasurer, A. T. Longiey.

A meeting of the Woman's Rights Association of this city was held last evening, Mrs. Griffing presiding. The annual report of the financial condition of the Associa-tion was read, and voted not very flattering. It showed the receipts for the year to have been \$188 36, while the expenditures were \$184 02, leaving a very small balance in the treasury. Two hours were spent in a rambling debate between a half-dozen men and women about the rights and wrongs of the two sexes, when an adjournment for one week was effected.

THE RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS BY VIRGINIA-MODIÇICATION OF THE TAX ON FRUIT DISTILLERS-THE ROLL OF HONOR.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.1 Copies of the Legislative ratification of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution by the Virginia Legislature, attested by the officers of both Houses and the Governor, and countersigned by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, with the great seal of Virginia affixed, have been received at the State

Department. \*
The fruit distilling interest of California has been languishing on account of the stringent regulations applied to it in common with grain distillation. These regulations were inapplicable on account of the variety of materials used, and the irregularity of the durations of distilling. The law gives power to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to dispense with such regulations in favor of fruit distillers. During the pass week, the Hen.

A. A. Sargent of California and O. H. Burnham, Assessor of the Second Collection District of California, have had

frequent interviews with Commissioner Delane on this subject, and the result is important modifications of the regulations applied to this interest. The kind of materials used is to be considered in estimating the capacity of the stills, and the hours only actually occupied in distillation are to be considered in estimating the amount that should be returned. This will relieve the fruit distillers from a destructive deficiency tax. A liberal treatment is to be applied in cases where this deficiency tax has been already assessed. It is further directed that vinturers selling wine of their own manufacture are not hable to a dealer's license.

Quartermaster-General Meigs has just issued Musters et and 23 of the Roll of Honor. The first records the burial places of 3,000 deceased Union soldiers, whose names, as far as known, are alphabetically arranged, with full index according to the places of interment, and with a brief preface to each list giving a short history of the cemeteries in which they are interred at Memphis, Tenn., and Chaimette, La. The whole number interred at the Mississippi River National Cemetery, near Memphis, is nearly 14,000, of which 4,200 are colored. Thirty-two States and organizations are represented, and 537 regiments. The victims of the Fort Pillow massacre, and those who subsequently died in occupancy of that fort, have all been removed to this cemetery and buried by themselves. The total number so removed is 28. Of the 34 known names in this list only three are the names of victims of the massacre, and all efforts to obtain a inst of the names of others have been thus far unsuccessful. Volume 25 contains the records of the graves of 16,675 Union soldiers interred in the national cemeteries at Marietta, Ga., Fort Donelson, Dover, Tenn.; and, supplementary to No. II of the Roll of Honor, Chaitanoega, Murfreesboro, Stones Rives, and Rocaville, Tenn. Nos. 21 and 22 of the Roll of Honor are not yet ready for issue. The Treasury Department daily. An agent of the Department and assistants wer

## CRIME IN THE SOUTH.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN A RAILROAD CAR. LOUISVILLE, Oct. 23 .- A fatal shooting affray took place this morning on the down train to Lexington. Alex. G. Roberts, a lawyer of Shelbyville, and Marion Bohannan, a merchant of Consolation, had a law-Marion Bohannan, a merchant of Consolation, had a law-suit yesterday at Frankfort, and after the suit was over had some hard words on the subject. They both entered the same car this morning, en route for home, and were not seated long when the quarrel recommenced. Being weary of disputing, Roberts went into the sucking-ear, but was followed there by Bohannan, pistoi in hand. Roberts seeing his life in danger, drew a Derringer pistoi and shot Bohannan in the heart, killing him instantly. Reberts surrendered himself to the conductor, and on ar-riving at Eminence, Ky., was turned over to officers of the law.

A FATAL FAMILY DISPUTE. MEMPHIS, Oct. 23 .- A horrible murder was

mmitted near Purdy, in this State, Sunday morning. Gilbert Combs shot and killed his brother Jacob, who was defending his mother against Gilbert. The affair grew out of a distribution of property left by their father. Gilbert was not arrested at last accounts.

THE BOSTON COLISEUM.

THE BUILDING DISPOSED OF BY LOTTERY-THE CLOSING SCENES OF THE FESTIVAL. Boston, Oct. 23 .- The excitement consequent

upon the drawing of the Collseum, allowing for the absence of 100,000 strangers, was greater than that which prevailed during the Jubilee which immortalized Mr. P. S. Gilmore. Considering the high pressure patriotism which prevailed during Jubilee week the notion of disposing of the Cohseum by lottery was as Judierous as it with the amount of bonds to be purchased in November, as has been the course of the Department during the present month. About the late of November the Secretary will pay out \$85,00,000 of gold for interest on the public debt; after which he will have no interest to pay until January. The receipts of gold from customs will average probably \$80,000 per day during November. Should the Secretary of the Treasury make a sale of, say \$10,000,000 of \$240,000 of \$24 was distasteful to many. Some of the religious journals were extremely indignant at the bare idea of such a thing, and now that it has actually been drawn, flaming

A little girl named Eva Heineman, eight of ten years old, came forward, and the nails were then drawn from the boxes containing the tickets, and the latter were emptied by a policeman into the large and elevated receptacle before referred to. This done, Alderman White inquired if the audience was satisfied, and a hundred voices responded "Yes!" The little lady was then instructed in her duty, and Mr. Sietson, after reling up one of her sleeves, lifted her in his arms, and she drew forth the first ticket her hand toneaed. This she handed to Alderman White, who aumounced it—Si,3al. The announcement was repeated, and there were tamerous cries of "Who is it!" The fortunate manded not appear, and in five minutes two-thirds of the andeance of the popular police, about 5,500 in number, consistent of pieces of decoration, settees, and chairs. It has since transpired that Mr. John L. Maguire, a carpenter and builder of this city, was the heider of the facts that drew the building.

DETROIT, Oct. 24.-The propeller Comet, bound up, and the Propeller Hunter, bound down the river, collided about 2 o'clock this morning, can't unles below here, and both vessels sunk. No lives were lost.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. ... Another heavy snow storm visited Missouri on Friday night.

... The steamer Sully sunk in the Missouri River on Friday. Insured for \$10,000. ... Michael Dyer committed suicide at Balti-nore on Saturday by jumping from a window.

...The Spanish steamer General Dulce was sold by the sheriff in Philadelphia on Saturday for \$22,000.
...Gov. Stevenson of Kentucky has just proclaimed Thursday, Nov. 18, a day of thanksgiving. ....Gen. McMahon, late United States Min-ister to Paraguay, arrived at Baltimore on Friday.

...Suit has been entered against W. M. Smallwood, late Postmaster of New-Orleans, and his sureties, for an alleged defalcation of \$19,000. .: ...McKingle, the boy marderer, who shot his uncle at St. Louis two years ago, will be hanged on Dec. 16.

.... A great freshet prevails in the river St are submerged.

....The potato crop in New-Brunswick is ....John V. S. Visscher, formerly a letter-arrier, was arrested in Albany on Saturday for stealing letter from the Post-Office. The letter was found on

.... The steamer Continental, from San Franclace for the Colorado River, with troops for Arisons, has returned, the Commissary faving reglected to furnish sufficient rations for the soldiers.